

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTICE INFORMING THE APPLICANT OF THE
COMMUNICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL
APPLICATION TO THE DESIGNATED OFFICES

(PCT Rule 47.1(c), first sentence)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

SLINGSBY, Philip, Roy
Page White & Farrer
54 Doughty Street
London WC1N 2LS
ROYAUME-UNI

RECEIVED

24 NOV 2000

| | | | |
|---|--|--|--|
| Date of mailing (day/month/year) 16 November 2000 (16.11.00) | | IMPORTANT NOTICE | |
| Applicant's or agent's file reference 101673/PRS | | | |
| International application No. PCT/IB00/00704 | International filing date (day/month/year) 08 May 2000 (08.05.00) | Priority date (day/month/year) 10 May 1999 (10.05.99) | |
| Applicant NOKIA NETWORKS OY et al | | | |

1. Notice is hereby given that the International Bureau has communicated, as provided in Article 20, the international application to the following designated Offices on the date indicated above as the date of mailing of this Notice:
AG,AU,DZ,KP,KR,US

In accordance with Rule 47.1(c), third sentence, those Offices will accept the present Notice as conclusive evidence that the communication of the international application has duly taken place on the date of mailing indicated above and no copy of the international application is required to be furnished by the applicant to the designated Office(s).

2. The following designated Offices have waived the requirement for such a communication at this time:
AE,AL,AM,AP,AT,AZ,BA,BB,BG,BR,BY,CA,CH,CN,CR,CU,CZ,DE,DK,DM,EA,EE,EP,ES,FI,GB,GD,
GE,GH,GM,HR,HU,ID,IL,IN,IS,JP,KE,KG,KZ,LC,LK,LR,LS,LT,LU,LV,MA,MD,MG,MK,MN,MW,MX,
NO,NZ,OA,PL,PT,RO,RU,SD,SE,SG,SI,SK,SL,TJ,TM,TR,TT,TZ,UA,UG,UZ,VN,YU,ZA,ZW
The communication will be made to those Offices only upon their request. Furthermore, those Offices do not require the applicant to furnish a copy of the international application (Rule 49.1(a-bis)).
3. Enclosed with this Notice is a copy of the international application as published by the International Bureau on
16 November 2000 (16.11.00) under No. WO 00/69207

REMINDER REGARDING CHAPTER II (Article 31(2)(a) and Rule 54.2)

If the applicant wishes to postpone entry into the national phase until 30 months (or later in some Offices) from the priority date, a **demand for international preliminary examination** must be filed with the competent International Preliminary Examining Authority before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date.

It is the applicant's sole responsibility to monitor the 19-month time limit.

Note that only an applicant who is a national or resident of a PCT Contracting State which is bound by Chapter II has the right to file a demand for international preliminary examination.

REMINDER REGARDING ENTRY INTO THE NATIONAL PHASE (Article 22 or 39(1))

If the applicant wishes to proceed with the international application in the **national phase**, he must, within 20 months or 30 months, or later in some Offices, perform the acts referred to therein before each designated or elected Office.

For further important information on the time limits and acts to be performed for entering the national phase, see the Annex to Form PCT/IB/301 (Notification of Receipt of Record Copy) and Volume II of the PCT Applicant's Guide.

| | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland | Authorized officer J. Zahra |
| Facsimile No. (41-22) 740.14.35 | Telephone No. (41-22) 338.83.38 |

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Applicant's or agent's file reference 101673/PRS | FOR FURTHER ACTION See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416) | |
| International application No. PCT/IB00/00704 | International filing date (day/month/year) 08/05/2000 | Priority date (day/month/year) 10/05/1999 |
| International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04Q7/38 | | |
| Applicant NOKIA NETWORKS OY | | |

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.



2. This REPORT consists of a total of 5 sheets, including this cover sheet.

☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☐ Certain observations on the international application

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of submission of the demand 05/12/2000 | Date of completion of this report 21.05.2001 |
| Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465 | Authorized officer Harrysson, A Telephone No. +49 89 2399 7529  |

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IB00/00704

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

1-13 as originally filed

Claims, No.:

1-11 as originally filed

Drawings, sheets:

1/2-2/2 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IB00/00704

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):
(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement

1. Statement

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------|-------------------|
| Novelty (N) | Yes: | Claims 3,6,7-10 |
| | No: | Claims 1-2,4-5,11 |
| Inventive step (IS) | Yes: | Claims |
| | No: | Claims 1-11 |
| Industrial applicability (IA) | Yes: | Claims 1-11 |
| | No: | Claims |

2. Citations and explanations see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

Concerning section V (reasoned statement under Article 35(2) PCT)

- 1 **Claim 1** defines a telecommunications system where a routing unit determines whether a first terminal unit communicates with a second terminal unit via a first or a second route in dependence on the quality of those routes. The nearest prior art is represented by **D1 (WO 98 52375)** which discloses a similar telecommunications system, comprising
- a) a first and second base station, both capable of communicating by radio with a first terminal unit (see e.g. page 2 at lines 8-10);
 - b) a telecommunications network coupling a first base station to a second terminal unit and a second base station to said terminal unit over different routes (see e.g. page 2 at lines 8-10);
 - c) a routing unit determining the routes in dependence on factors that include quality of at least a part of the first and second routes (see e.g. page 3 at lines 29-34, page 5 at lines 26-29, page 14 at lines 7-10).

Feature c) is implicitly disclosed in D1 as means for performing handover, i.e. changing **at least a part** of the route namely the terminal unit - base station link, based on quality-measurements. Further, it is implicit from D1 that there is a second terminal unit communicating with the mobile terminal which is subject to the handover method in D1. Since the current wording of claim 1 defines the choice of route depending on factors that **include quality of at least part** of the alternative routes, the scope of claim 1 actually covers what is disclosed in D1. **A part of any route** can very well be **only the radio link** between the first terminal and the base stations.

The document D1 thus discloses **all** features of claim 1 and the subject-matter of **claim 1** is therefore **not novel** (Article 33(2) PCT).

- 2 Independent **claim 11** defines a method essentially corresponding in terms of method steps to the system defined in claim 1. **Claim 11** is therefore also **not novel** (Article 33(2) PCT).
- 3 The dependent **claims 2-10** appear to add nothing novel or of inventive significance to the claims to which they are appended.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00704

The routing unit initiating handover as in **claim 2**, comparing quality of different routes as in **claim 4** or the factor including quality of the radio communication as in **claim 5** is disclosed in document D1, page 2 at lines 20-25.

The factor including quality of at least both the first and second routes as in **claim 3**, performing the estimation of quality with a quality estimation apparatus as in **claim 6**, deriving the estimation of quality from a communication protocol as in **claim 7**, said protocol being RTCP as in **claim 8** or having a packet-based communication links as in **claim 9** appear to fall within the common knowledge and technical competence by the skilled person in the field of communication systems. Especially, letting the telecommunication system be specifically suitable for cellular telephony as set out in **claim 10**, does not justify the presence of an inventive step.

Thus the dependent **claims 2-10** either alone or in combination, appear to add **nothing novel or of inventive significance** to the claims to which they are appended.

Concerning section VII (defects in form or content)

- a) The independent claims should have been drafted in the proper two-part form recommended by Rule 6.3(b) PCT, having a preamble that correctly reflects the nearest prior art, presumably that represented by document D1.
- b) The claims do not include reference signs in brackets where features shown in the drawings are referred to, Rule 6.2b PCT. This applies to both the preamble and characterising portion, PCT Guidelines IV-III-4.11.
- c) The "spirit" statement on the last page of the description are unclear and should have been deleted according to PCT Guidelines IV-III-4.3a.
- d) In order to meet the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant prior art presumably document D1 should have been acknowledged by reference and briefly discussed in the introductory part of the description.

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

(PCT Article 18 and Rules 43 and 44)

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Applicant's or agent's file reference 101673/PRS | FOR FURTHER ACTION see Notification of Transmittal of International Search Report (Form PCT/ISA/220) as well as, where applicable, item 5 below. | |
| International application No. PCT/IB 00/ 00704 | International filing date (day/month/year) 08/05/2000 | (Earliest) Priority Date (day/month/year) 10/05/1999 |
| Applicant NOKIA NETWORKS OY | | |

This International Search Report has been prepared by this International Searching Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 18. A copy is being transmitted to the International Bureau.

This International Search Report consists of a total of 2 sheets.
☒ It is also accompanied by a copy of each prior art document cited in this report.

1. Basis of the report

- a. With regard to the **language**, the international search was carried out on the basis of the international application in the language in which it was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

☐ the international search was carried out on the basis of a translation of the international application furnished to this Authority (Rule 23.1(b)).

- b. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international search was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

☐ contained in the international application in written form.

☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.

☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.

☐ the statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.

☐ the statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished

2. ☐ **Certain claims were found unsearchable** (See Box I).

3. ☐ **Unity of Invention is lacking** (see Box II).

4. With regard to the **title**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established by this Authority to read as follows:

5. With regard to the **abstract**,

☒ the text is approved as submitted by the applicant.

☐ the text has been established, according to Rule 38.2(b), by this Authority as it appears in Box III. The applicant may, within one month from the date of mailing of this international search report, submit comments to this Authority.

6. The figure of the **drawings** to be published with the abstract is Figure No. 2

☒ as suggested by the applicant.

☐ because the applicant failed to suggest a figure.

☐ because this figure better characterizes the invention.

☐ None of the figures.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No

PCT/IB 00/00704

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04Q7/38

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04Q H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

| Category * | Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages | Relevant to claim No. |
|------------|---|-----------------------|
| A | WO 98 52375 A (NOKIA TELECOMMUNICATIONS OY ; RAESAENEN MARKKU (FI)) 19 November 1998 (1998-11-19) page 7, line 6 - line 21 page 10, line 29 - page 11, line 16 ----- | 1, 11 |

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

17 July 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

21/07/2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA
European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Kokkoraki, A

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/IB 00/00704

| Patent document cited in search report | Publication date | Patent family member(s) | Publication date |
|---|---------------------|---|--|
| WO 9852375 A | 19-11-1998 | FI 972024 A AU 7434498 A EP 0981919 A | 14-11-1998 08-12-1998 01-03-2000 |

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

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| EE | Estonia | | | | | | |

PCT

REQUEST

The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.

For receiving Office use only

International Application No.

International Filing Date

Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"

Applicant's or agent's file reference
(if desired) (12 characters maximum)

101673/PRS

Box No. I TITLE OF INVENTION
ROUTING IN A NETWORK

Box No. II APPLICANT

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

NOKIA NETWORKS OY
Keilalahdentie 4
FIN-02510 Espoo
Finland

☐ This person is also inventor.

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

State (that is, country) of nationality:
Finland (FI)

State (that is, country) of residence:
Finland (FI)

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☒ all designated States except the United States of America

☐ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

PRUUDEN; Peeter
Aleksanterinkatu 28 B 32
FIN-33100 Tampere
Finland

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☒ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:
Finland (FI)

State (that is, country) of residence:
Finland (FI)

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☒ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☒ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on a continuation sheet.

Box No. IV AGENT OR COMMON REPRESENTATIVE; OR ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE

The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:

☒ agent

☐ common representative

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country.)

SLINGSBY; Philip Roy
Page White & Farrer
54 Doughty Street
London WC1N 2LS
United Kingdom

Telephone No.

020 7831 7929

Facsimile No.

020 7831 8040

Teleprinter No.

8955681

☐ Address for correspondence: Mark this check-box where no agent or common representative is/has been appointed and the space above is used instead to indicate a special address to which correspondence should be sent.

See Notes to the request form

Continuation of Box No. III FURTHER APPLICANT(S) AND/OR (FURTHER) INVENTOR(S)

If none of the following sub-boxes is used, this sheet should not be included in the request.

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

KALLIO; Janne
Nokia Networks Oy
Keilalahdentie 4
FIN-02510 Espoo
Finland

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☒ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

Finland (FI)

State (that is, country) of residence:

Finland (FI)

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☒ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☐ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☐ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

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This person is:

☐ applicant only

☐ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☐ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)

This person is:

☐ applicant only

☐ applicant and inventor

☐ inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)

State (that is, country) of nationality:

State (that is, country) of residence:

This person is applicant for the purposes of:

☐ all designated States

☐ all designated States except the United States of America

☐ the United States of America only

☐ the States indicated in the Supplemental Box

☐ Further applicants and/or (further) inventors are indicated on another continuation sheet.

Box No.V DESIGNATION OF STATES

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):

Regional Patent

- ☒ **AP** ARIPO Patent: GH Ghana, GM Gambia, KE Kenya, LS Lesotho, MW Malawi, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, TZ United Republic of Tanzania, UG Uganda, ZW Zimbabwe, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
- ☒ **EA** Eurasian Patent: AM Armenia, AZ Azerbaijan, BY Belarus, KG Kyrgyzstan, KZ Kazakhstan, MD Republic of Moldova, RU Russian Federation, TJ Tajikistan, TM Turkmenistan, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ **EP** European Patent: AT Austria, BE Belgium, CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein, CY Cyprus, DE Germany, DK Denmark, ES Spain, FI Finland, FR France, GB United Kingdom, GR Greece, IE Ireland, IT Italy, LU Luxembourg, MC Monaco, NL Netherlands, PT Portugal, SE Sweden, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
- ☒ **OA** OAPI Patent: BF Burkina Faso, BJ Benin, CF Central African Republic, CG Congo, CI Côte d'Ivoire, CM Cameroon, GA Gabon, GN Guinea, GW Guinea-Bissau, ML Mali, MR Mauritania, NE Niger, SN Senegal, TD Chad, TG Togo, and any other State which is a member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line)

National Patent (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line):

- | | |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AE United Arab Emirates | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LR Liberia |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AU Australia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LV Latvia |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AZ Azerbaijan | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MA Morocco |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BA Bosnia and Herzegovina | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MD Republic of Moldova |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BB Barbados | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MG Madagascar |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BR Brazil | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MN Mongolia |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CH and LI Switzerland and Liechtenstein | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO Norway |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CR Costa Rica | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PL Poland |
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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DK Denmark | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SD Sudan |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DM Dominica | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SE Sweden |
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CHAPTER II

DEMAND

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☒ as originally filed☐ as amended under Article 34

the claims

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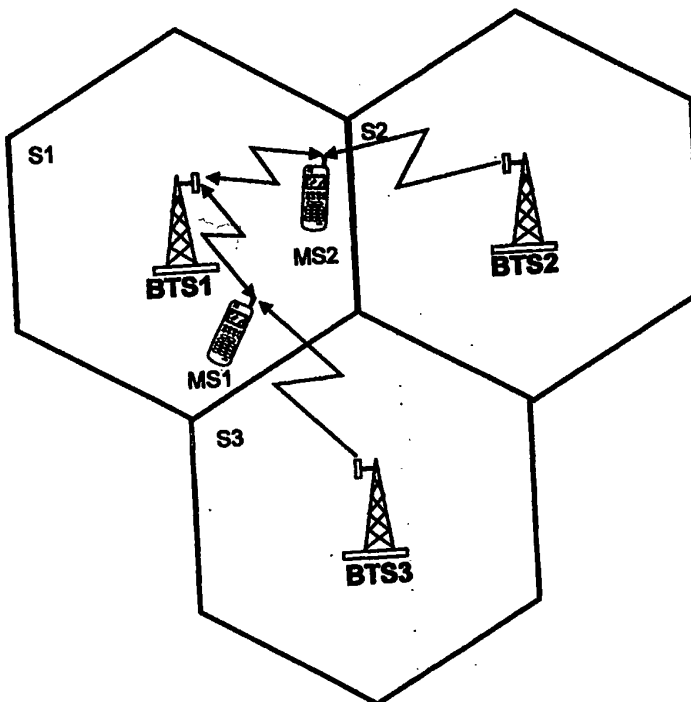
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(54) Title: **HANDOVER METHOD**

(57) Abstract

Handovers based on cell loading aim at discharging the load of a congested cell into nearby cells which are less congested. With state-of-the-art arrangements the cumbersome parametrisation and the heavy signalling required by the method are problems. This invention presents a method which reduces the necessary parametrisation and signalling and which is based on integration of the functionality in one network element.



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Handover method

Field of the invention

This invention relates to reduction of the traffic load from a congested cell in a mobile communications system.

Background of the invention

In mobile communications systems mobile stations and base transceiver stations may set up connections through the channels of a so-called radio interface. A certain frequency range is always allocated for use by the system. To obtain sufficient capacity in the mobile communications system on this limited frequency band, the channels in use must be used several times. For this reason, the coverage area of the system is divided into cells formed by the radio coverage areas of individual base transceiver stations BTS, for which reason the systems are also often called cellular radio systems.

Figure 1 shows the network elements and the relations between them in a known mobile communications system. The network shown is accordant with a GSM system, which is used as an example in the present application. The solid lines in the figure depict connections including both signalling and call connections while the dashed lines show connections including signalling only. The network includes base transceiver stations BTS which via a radio path may set up connections with the mobile stations MS of mobile station subscribers, base station controllers BSC controlling the base transceiver stations, and mobile services switching centres MSC. Hierarchically below the MSC there are several base station controllers BSC and below these there are several base transceiver stations BTS. The interface between MSC and BSC is called interface A while the interface between BSC and BTS is called interface A-bis.

Call connections which have been set up pass from base transceiver station BTS through base station controller BSC to mobile services switching centre MSC. MSC connects calls to its subordinated base station controllers, to other MSC centres or to a public switched telephone network PSTN or to an integrated services digital network ISDN. The network also includes a network management system NMS, which may be used for collecting information on the condition of the network and for

supplying information and programmes to other network elements.

In the idle state, mobile stations measure the signals sent by base transceiver stations and when required they will request a connection setup from the base transceiver station which is serving best at each time. During the connection the network may move the mobile station to another cell through handover between cells whenever required and without disconnecting.

In an active call state, mobile station MS sends measuring results regularly as a report message through the serving base transceiver station BTS to base station controller BSC. The report message includes the measuring results of signal strengths of the serving base transceiver station and of no more than six adjacent base transceiver stations providing the best signal. Besides the mobile station, the base transceiver station BTS also performs measurements of the connection quality. The results of measurements performed by mobile stations and base transceiver stations are analysed in the base station controller BSC. The base station controller also maintains information on free channels in base transceiver stations of its subordinated cells. In a GSM system, the management of radio resources is almost entirely the responsibility of the base station controller BSC.

A mobile station is moved through handover from the serving cell to some adjacent cell e.g. when

- The measuring results of a mobile station/base transceiver station indicate a low signal level and/or quality of the present serving cell and a better signal level can be obtained from an ambient cell,
- some ambient cell allows communications at lower transmission power levels,
- when a mobile station MS has moved too far from the serving base transceiver station BTS, or when
- there is too much load in the serving cell.

Handover may also be done for some other reason, e.g. due to trouble in a base transceiver station. Factors affecting the choice of target cell in handover are e.g. the signal level and/or load of the target cell. To ensure stability of the mobile communications network, the measuring results and parameters used in handover are averaged over a certain time slot. In this way, handover is made less susceptible to distorted measuring results

that may be caused by temporary interference or fading.

Handovers may be done

- Inside a cell (intra-cell handover),
- between two cells subordinated to the same base station controller (handover between base transceiver stations),
- 5 • between cells subordinated to two base station controllers subordinated to the same mobile services switching centre MSC (handover between base station controllers), or
- 10 • between cells subordinated to two different mobile services switching centres MSC (handover between mobile services switching centres).

Handovers are almost solely the responsibility of the base station controller BSC. The mobile services switching centre MSC participates only in such handovers between base station controllers which are due to loading of the cell.

15 This invention relates to such a handover due to excessive cell loading the basic principle of which is illustrated in Figure 2. The figure shows seven cells, cells A-G, wherein the load situations are different. Cell A is loaded to the extreme limits of its capacity. Cell C is loaded a little more lightly than cell A. The loading of cells B and E is normal in view of their capacity, while cells D, F and G are lightly loaded. The load situation is proportionate to the thickness of oblique lines in the cells shown in the figure. From the viewpoint of the whole, the optimum network operation is achieved when the loads of all cells are on the same level, or when at least all cells have resources for setting up new connections. To achieve this situation, the load of cell A is discharged through handovers indicated by arrows and due to the loading of the cell into cells D, F and G which are lightly loaded.

20 With the aid of handover due to excessive cell loading, room for a new connection can be made in a cell. If there is no room for a connection, the connection is handed over to another channel through directed retry already in the call setup phase. However, directed retry in the call setup phase must be made only on the basis of a few measuring reports. The handover target cell must hereby be chosen on a basis of very deficient measurements. On the other hand, at least some mobile stations having a connection with a base transceiver station of the cell would typically achieve a similar connection quality also with some other base transceiver station.

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From the viewpoint of the whole it is hereby most advantageous to move from the cell one or several mobile stations in an active state to adjacent cells and to set up the new connection without any handover in the call setup phase.

5 Another example of the advantages of handover due to excessive cell loading is a situation where there is one free channel both in cell S1 and in cell S2, and an attempt is made in cell S1 to set up a high-speed connection requiring the use of two channels. It is hereby possible with handover to move one of the connections in cell S1 to cell S2, whereby two
10 free channels are obtained in cell S1 for use by the new connection.

The following is an examination of a state-of-the-art handover due to excessive cell loading as described in the GSM 08.08 (version 4.7.1) specification published by the European Telecommunications Standards
15 Institute ETSI, the required signalling for which is shown in Figure 3.

MSC inquires of base station controller BSC about the congestion
20 situation of an individual cell by sending to the base station controller a RESOURCE REQUEST message 301, wherein the cell, the type of reporting and the reporting period, if any, are identified.

Base station controller BSC begins reporting on the utilisation rate
25 of the cell's capacity with the type of reporting stated by MSC. The base station controller is constantly monitoring the interference levels of free channels. Free channels are divided according to their interference level into five classes determined by the network management system NMS. BSC reports to MSC on the number of free channels in each interference level
30 class in its transmitted RESOURCE INDICATION message 302.

The mobile services switching centre MSC studies the information which it has received on the load situation of the different cells and at point
35 303 in Figure 3 it checks if the EXIT CRITERIA triggering handover due to cell loading are met for some cell. EXIT CRITERIA are a criterion that is defined in the mobile services switching centre MSC separately for each cell and that defines the situation where the cell load should be reduced. By establishing the criterion it is possible e.g. to determine the aim that at least 1 channel should always be kept free in the cell.

MSC appoints as target cell candidates a set {Si} of those cells
35 wherein the ENTRY CRITERIA are met. ENTRY CRITERIA define a situation where the cell load may still be increased without problems with

such handovers due to traffic which are allocated to the cell. Traffic-based handovers allocated to the cell can be allowed e.g. in such situations where there are more than 4 free channels in the cell in interference classes 1, 2 and 3. To be able to make a decision on handover due to cell loading, the mobile services switching centre MSC will thus also need information on the load situation of cells adjacent to the cell, besides the information it has received from the loaded cell itself.

Having found that handover due to loading is necessary, having concluded how many mobile stations must be moved from the cell and having found target cell candidates for handovers, the mobile services switching centre sends a request to the base station controller by handover to move a certain number of mobile stations out of the cell by sending a HANDOVER CANDIDATE ENQUIRY message 304 to the base station controller. In the message the mobile services switching centre names the cell from which the handovers are made, the number of mobile stations which should be moved out of the cell and the set $\{S_i\}$ of target cell candidates for the handover.

The base station controller at point 305 begins to move out of the congested cell the number of mobile stations requested by the mobile services switching centre MSC into the cells $\{S_i\}$ named in the HANDOVER CANDIDATE ENQUIRY message of the mobile services switching centre. The base station controller decides which mobile stations it will move from the congested cell and to which cells named by MSC it will move them. The base station controller bases its decision on those measuring reports of mobile stations which it knows.

A mobile station can be moved from cell S1 by handover into cell S2, if averaged measurements by the mobile station of signal strengths of cell S2 indicate the signal of cell S2 to be higher than the TRHO TARGET LEVEL(S2) limit value predetermined for it in cell S1. The TRHO TARGET LEVEL(Si) limit values are established for the adjacent cells Si of each cell, individually for each cell. The idea of using the TRHO TARGET LEVEL parameter is to make the handover due to cell loading into such a cell where the connection between mobile station and base transceiver station would be of too poor a quality.

Having decided which mobile stations it wishes to move out of the congested cell and which are the handover target cells for individual mobile

stations, the base station controller begins the handovers. If a handover target cell for a mobile station is under the management of the same base station controller, BSC will send to mobile station MS through base transceiver station BTS a HANDOVER COMMAND message, wherein it states the new channel for use by the mobile station. If the target cell is subordinated to another base station controller BSC2, BSC will send to the mobile services switching centre a HANDOVER REQUIRED message with a "response to MSC's request" reason code, wherein it gives a list in an order of preference of possible handover target cells. Having begun the handovers, BSC states in the HANDOVER CANDIDATE RESPONSE message 306 to MSC how many mobile stations it is moving.

Implementation of handover due to traffic requires parametrisation both in the base station controller BSC and in the mobile services switching centre MSC. The TRHO TARGET LEVEL parameter must be defined in the base station controller BSC for each adjacent cell of the cells. If the TRHO TARGET LEVEL parameter is not defined for some adjacent cell S_j of cell S_i , then no handover due to loading of cell S_i can be done into cell S_j .

The EXIT CRITERIA condition must be defined in the mobile services switching centre for all those cells from which handover due to cell loading can be made. The ENTRY CRITERIA parameter must be defined for all those cells, into which load of other cells should be moved through handover due to cell loading. Since parametrisation involves much work and it must be done in several different places, handover due to cell loading is typically used in those cells only where there is a constant congestion. This is why state-of-the-art handover due to cell loading is hardly used at all for relieving short loading peaks caused by congestion situations e.g. due to traffic accidents.

Drawbacks of the method described above are the laborious nature of parametrisation required by the method and loading of interface A between the base station controller BSC and the mobile services switching centre MSC. Interface A will be unnecessarily loaded especially in handovers due to the internal cell loading of one base station controller BSC. Additional problems may be caused in networks where base station controllers and mobile services switching centres made by different manufacturers are used. Both the mobile services switching centre MSC and the base station controller BSC must hereby support handovers due to cell loading.

It is an objective of the present invention to eliminate or at least to alleviate the state-of-the-art problems mentioned above. This objective is attained with the method defined in the independent claim.

5 **Brief description of the invention**

The inventive idea is to implement centrally in one base station controller BSC such a handover which is due to cell loading. The implementation requires implementation in the base station controller of all those functions and criteria which relate to handover due to cell loading.

10 Advantages achieved through centralisation are e.g. that the required signalling will be lighter. Since the method is independent of other network elements, all necessary parametrisation is done in one network element. This facilitates introduction and maintenance of the functionality.

15 As all information and functionality needed for deciding on handover are in the base station controller, the handover criteria may be defined as dynamic criteria. For example, when setting up new calls, a check is made in base station controller BSC to find out if the free capacity of the cell is sufficient for setting up a new connection, so this information may be used flexibly as a basis for the EXIT CRITERIA and ENTRY CRITERIA

20 which will trigger off a handover due to cell loading. In this way call establishment is always possible in the best cell.

Brief description of the drawings

25 The invention will be described more closely with reference by way of example to the appended drawings, wherein

Figure 1 shows the structure of a known cellular radio network;

Figure 2 shows the principle of handover due to cell loading;

Figure 3 shows signalling in state-of-the-art handover due to traffic;

30 Figure 5 shows the structure of the algorithm triggering off handover due to cell loading;

Figure 6 shows the structure of the algorithm performing handover due to cell loading;

Figure 7 shows a move of two mobile stations from a loaded cell to other cells by handover; and

35 Figure 8 shows functional blocks of a base station controller according to the invention.

Detailed description of the invention

In the invention, handovers due to cell loading are carried out in a centralised fashion in base station controller BSC. Implementation of the invention thus requires implementation of the algorithm monitoring the EXIT
5 CRITERIA triggering off the functionality and implementation of the target cell selection algorithm in the base station controller.

For example, such a situation where there is no free channel in a cell can be defined as the EXIT CRITERIA for triggering off a handover due to cell loading in a direction out of the cell. In its simplest form the criterion
10 may be defined to be the same for all cells subordinated to the base station controller. Since better information about the load situation of cells is available to the base station controller than to the mobile services switching centre, the EXIT CRITERIA may also alternatively be defined as dynamic criteria. An example of a criterion defined as a dynamic one is such a
15 criterion which rules that at least so many channels should always be kept free in the cell that the connection setups requested in the connection setup requests received by the base transceiver station can be implemented through the base transceiver station. Moving of load out of the cell is hereby
20 started with the setting up of a new connection when the channels which are free at the base transceiver station are not sufficient for setting up the requested connection.

For example, such a situation where there are 3 free channels in a cell may be defined as the ENTRY CRITERIA. In its simplest form the
25 ENTRY CRITERIA is also the same for all cells subordinated to the base station controller. One advantage compared with the state of the art is that when checking if the EXIT CRITERIA condition is fulfilled in the base station controller, such information on the target cell load is available for the comparison which is more up to date than in a comparison performed in the mobile services switching centre. The ENTRY CRITERIA too may be defined
30 to change dynamically e.g. based on the setup rate of new connections estimated by the time. The base station controller BSC has information on interference in free channels of the cells which is considerably more accurate than the information available to the mobile services switching centre. In addition, the BSC has information about the measuring reports of mobile
35 stations. The ability of a cell to receive handovers due to the loading of another cell can be assessed in the base station controller by combining

these two pieces of information, whereby this assessment is much better than the one done in the mobile services switching centre simply based on channel interference values.

- 5 The TRHO TARGET LEVEL radio criterion established for the target cell's signal in a handover due to cell loading may be defined e.g. with the aid of the RXLEV MIN radio criterion used in other handovers. In its simplest form the radio criterion of a handover due to cell loading is considered fulfilled always when that radio criterion is fulfilled which is used in other handovers to the cell. However, the return of a mobile station almost immediately to the original cell through a handover done to achieve the best
10 radio channel must be prevented in some other way, e.g. by using a timer.

- In one preferable embodiment of the invention, some mobile stations are directed out of a loaded cell by reducing the HO MARGIN criterion established for handovers out of the cell based on the quality of the
15 radio channel. The channel is changed by a handover based on the radio channel quality, if it is found that the same signal-to-noise ratio is achieved in the target cell at a transmission power below a certain HO MARGIN. For example, 6 dB is a typical HO MARGIN value. The idea behind using the margin is to reduce handovers back and forth between cells. By lowering the
20 required power margin, some mobile stations of the loaded cell are made to perform a handover according to the normal handover procedure into another cell. Correspondingly, for handovers into the cell, the HO MARGIN must be increased, whereby those handovers are reduced which are directed to the cell and which will add to the load of the cell. This
25 embodiment is examined in Figure 4.

- Figure 4 shows an algorithm constantly checking the fulfilment of EXIT CRITERIA and ENTRY CRITERIA. If it is found at point 402 that EXIT CRITERIA are fulfilled, progress is made to point 403 where a check is made to find out whether HO MARGIN is already at its MIN(HO MARGIN)
30 maximum value which was given to it in the network management system NMS, for example. If this is not the case, the function proceeds to point 404, where the HO MARGIN power margin for handovers based on the radio channel quality is reduced by a predetermined step. The criteria may be lowered equally, e.g. by 1 dB, for all target cell candidates, whereby the
35 necessary parametrisation is minimised. Similarly, an individual reduction step may be defined for each target cell candidate when required.

If EXIT CRITERIA are not met, a check is made at point 411 to find out if ENTRY CRITERIA are met. If the criterion is not met, the function returns to the beginning. If the criterion is met, a check is made at point 412 of whether HO MARGIN is already at its established maximum MAX(HO MARGIN) value. If this is not the case, the power margin is raised by a predetermined step. It is an advantage of this embodiment that there is no need at all for those separate TRHO TARGET LEVEL radio criteria of handover due to cell loading, which must be parametrised separately for each neighbour cell of the cell.

10 An algorithm as shown in Figure 5 may e.g. be used to check if the EXIT CRITERIA are met. From the call control the algorithm gets constant information on the number K of free channels in the cell (point 501) and on the number L of channels required for implementation of the connection requests made to the cell (point 511). In addition, parameter N is supplied to
15 the algorithm to determine the minimum number of channels which should be kept free. If $K < N$ or $K < L$, the function proceeds to point 503, where it is found that EXIT CRITERIA are met. Otherwise the function proceeds to point 513, where it is found that the criterion is not met.

The following is a study of an example of an implementation of
20 handover based on loading of the cell in accordance with the invention. All cells are subordinated to the same base station controller. The same EXIT CRITERIA are established for all cells which means an aim always to keep at least one channel free in every cell, and another aim is always to provide space for new connection requests in the cell through handovers due to cell
25 loading.

The same ENTRY CRITERIA are also defined for all cells which means that handovers due to the loading of another cell may be made to the cell, if at least three free channels will remain in the cell after the handover.

Figure 6 shows a flow chart of an algorithm located in the base
30 station controller to control handovers due to cell loading. At condition point 602 the algorithm makes a constant check on whether the mentioned EXIT CRITERIA are met. When the condition is met, steps are started to move the mobile station from the congested cell. Target cell candidates $\{S_i\}$ for a handover to be performed due to cell loading are sought at point 603. Those
35 cells belong to the set of target cell candidates $\{S_i\}$ for which the ENTRY CRITERIA described above are met. At point 604 such a mobile station MSk

is sought, for which the best radio parameters are achieved in some cell S_j belonging to the set $\{S_i\}$ according to the measurements of neighbour cell signals which are made by mobile stations. A check is made at point 605 of whether the handover candidate defined at point 604 as the best candidate
5 meets the radio condition, that is, the signal strength measured by mobile station MS_k from cell S_j exceeds the TRHO TARGET LEVEL. If the condition is fulfilled, the function proceeds to point 606, where handover is performed for mobile station MS_k to cell S_j . At point 607 a notification of the performed handover is given to mobile services switching centre MSC. In the whole
10 functionality this is the only point visible to mobile services switching centre MSC.

If it is found at point 605 that the radio condition is not met, the function proceeds to point 611, where cell S_j is removed from the set of target cell candidates $\{S_i\}$. If cells still remain in the list after this removal, the
15 function is continued from point 604. If the set is empty, the function is ended without any handover.

A situation is examined in Figure 7, where the load of cell S_1 is made lighter by handovers to cells S_2 and S_3 . In cell S_1 1 channel is free, in cell S_2 4 channels and in cell S_3 4 channels are free.

20 At this stage, the base transceiver station of cell S_1 receives a request to set up a new connection using one channel, and it sets up the connection. After the connection has been set up, all channels of cell S_1 are in use. It is then found that EXIT CRITERIA are met in cell S_1 . In response to fulfilment of the criterion, progress is made to point 603 in the algorithm
25 shown in Figure 6 which controls handovers due to cell loading. It is found at point 603 that ENTRY CRITERIA are met both in cell S_2 and in cell S_3 . From measurement reports received by the base station controller from mobile stations in active co-operation with the base transceiver station of cell S_1 the base station controller finds that the best radio parameters at the moment for
30 a connection between the mobile station in cell S_1 and the base transceiver station of either cell S_2 or S_3 are achieved between mobile station MS_1 and the base transceiver station of cell S_3 . A check is made at point 605 to find out if the signal strength measurement reported by mobile station MS_1 on the signal of the base transceiver station of cell S_3 exceeds the limit value
35 defined by the TRHO TARGET LEVEL parameter. Since this is the case in our example, mobile station MS_1 is moved by handover at point 606 to cell

S3. Finally, the performed handover is reported to mobile services switching centre MSC with a HANDOVER PERFORMED message. After the performed handover there is 1 free channel in cell S1, there are 4 free channels in cell S2 and 3 free channels in cell S3.

- 5 The base station controller then receives a request to set up a connection using two parallel channels in cell S1. In response to the request for a connection setup, the base station controller checks if there is sufficient free capacity in cell S1 for a new connection. Since this is not the case, EXIT CRITERIA are fulfilled, and the algorithm of Figure 6 proceeds to point 603.
- 10 It is found at this point that ENTRY CRITERIA are fulfilled in cell S2 only.
- 15 From measurement reports received by the base station controller from mobile stations in active co-operation with the base transceiver station of cell S1 the base station controller finds that the best radio parameters at the moment for a connection between a mobile station in cell S1 and the base transceiver station of cell S2 are attained between mobile station MS2 and
- 20 the base transceiver station of cell S2. A check is made at point 605 to find out if the signal strength measurement reported by mobile station MS2 on the signal of the base transceiver station of cell S3 exceeds the limit value defined by the TRHO TARGET LEVEL parameter. Since this is again not the
- 25 case in our example, mobile station MS2 is moved by handover at point 606 to cell C2. Finally, the performed handover is reported to mobile services switching centre MSC. After the performed handover there are 2 free channels in cell S1 and 3 free channels both in cell S2 and in cell S3.

- After the performed handover there are two free channels in cell S1, so it is possible to set up the requested connection using two parallel channels. When the connection has been set up, ENTRY CRITERIA of cell S1 are met, but since the set of target cell candidates {Si} to be formed at point 603 is empty, the cell load can not be relieved through handovers due to loading until new capacity will become free in some cell.

- 30 Figure 8 shows an example of the structure of a base station controller realising the method according to the invention. According to the invention, there must be a memory area MA1 801 in the base station controller where information is stored on the criteria triggering off a handover due to cell loading. In addition, according to the invention the base station
- 35 controller must be able with comparison means 802 to compare the cell load situations known to it according to the state of the art and stored in memory

area MA2 803 with the criteria stored in memory area MA3 801. Based on the comparison, handover implementation means 804 are triggered off to carry out the handover function located in the base station controller in a state-of-the-art fashion. The means implementing the functionality according to the invention may be connected e.g. to bus 800, to which other units 5 carrying out BSC functions are also connected. Such units may be e.g. a control of switching 811 controlling switching field 812, a synchronising unit 821 attending to synchronisation of the base station controller, a network management unit 831 attending to connections to the network management system NMS and a measurement report analysis unit 841 processing the 10 measurement reports of mobile stations and base transceiver stations.

The method can not be used directly in handovers between base station controllers based on cell loading. In handovers between base station controllers, the number of which in practice is considerably less than the 15 number of internal handovers of base station controllers, it is possible to proceed e.g. through state-of-the-art handovers. Another alternative is also to do handovers between base station controllers in accordance with the invention by making a decision on handover in the base station controller BSC and by sending HANDOVER REQUIRED to the mobile services 20 switching centre MSC with cell loading as the reason code. It must be noted, however, that the latter embodiment is not entirely compatible with the GSM 08.08 specification. A third alternative embodiment is in accordance with an embodiment of the invention to change as shown in Figure 4 the signal margin necessary in handovers based on the better radio channel. 25 Handovers are then performed as normal handovers between base station controllers to achieve a better radio channel.

It is obvious that the embodiments of the invention are not limited to the embodiments presented as examples above, but they may vary in accordance with the scope of the appended claims.

Claims

1. Method of implementing handover based on the load situation of a base transceiver station in a mobile communications system, which includes at least mobile stations (MS), base transceiver stations (BTS), base station controllers (BSC) and mobile services switching centres (MSC), and wherein
- mobile stations in connection with the base transceiver station perform measurements of the signal strength of neighbouring base transceiver stations and report on the results of their measurements to the base transceiver stations,
- the base transceiver stations relay the measurement reports of the mobile stations to the base station controller,
- the base station controller (BSC) has information about the load situation of the base transceiver stations, and
- handovers intended to relieve the load of the base transceiver station are performed in the system from the base transceiver station to neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver station, characterized in that in the base station controller (BSC) information is stored on those criteria the fulfilment of which means that an attempt must be made to reduce the load of the base transceiver station,
- fulfilment of the criteria is checked, and
- in response to fulfilment of criteria the handovers intended to relieve the load are triggered off.
2. Method according to claim 1 where handovers are also performed from a base transceiver station to neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver station in order to achieve a better radio channel quality, characterized in that a part of the load of the base transceiver station is directed to neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver station by changing the criteria of handovers to be performed to achieve a better radio channel quality.
3. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the criteria include a minimum goal for the number of channels which are free at the base transceiver station.

4. Method according to claim 3, characterized in that the minimum goal is dynamically variable.

5. Method according to claim 3, characterized in that the minimum goal depends on that need for setting up new connections which
5 has become known to the base station controller.

6. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the criteria include a minimum requirement for the number of channels which are free at neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver
10 station.

7. Method according to claim 1, characterized in that the criteria include a minimum requirement for the results of measurements done by the mobile station of the signal strength of the neighbouring base transceiver stations.

8. Base station controller in a mobile communications system
15 including at least mobile stations (MS), base transceiver stations (BTS), base station controllers (BSC) and mobile services switching centres (MSC), and wherein

mobile stations (MS) in connection with a base transceiver station perform measurements of the signal strength of neighbouring base transceiver stations and report on the measurement results to the base
20 transceiver stations (BTS) which relay the measurement reports of the mobile stations to the base station controller (BSC),

the base station controller (BSC) has information about the load situation of the base transceiver stations, and

25 handovers may be done in the system to relieve the load of a base transceiver station from the base transceiver station to neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver station,

characterized in that the base station controller includes storing means for storing criteria which trigger off the function
30 reducing the load of the base transceiver station,

monitoring means for monitoring fulfilment of the criteria, and

handover implementation means responsive to the monitoring means and used for directing a part of the load of the base transceiver station to neighbouring base transceiver stations of the base transceiver
35 station.

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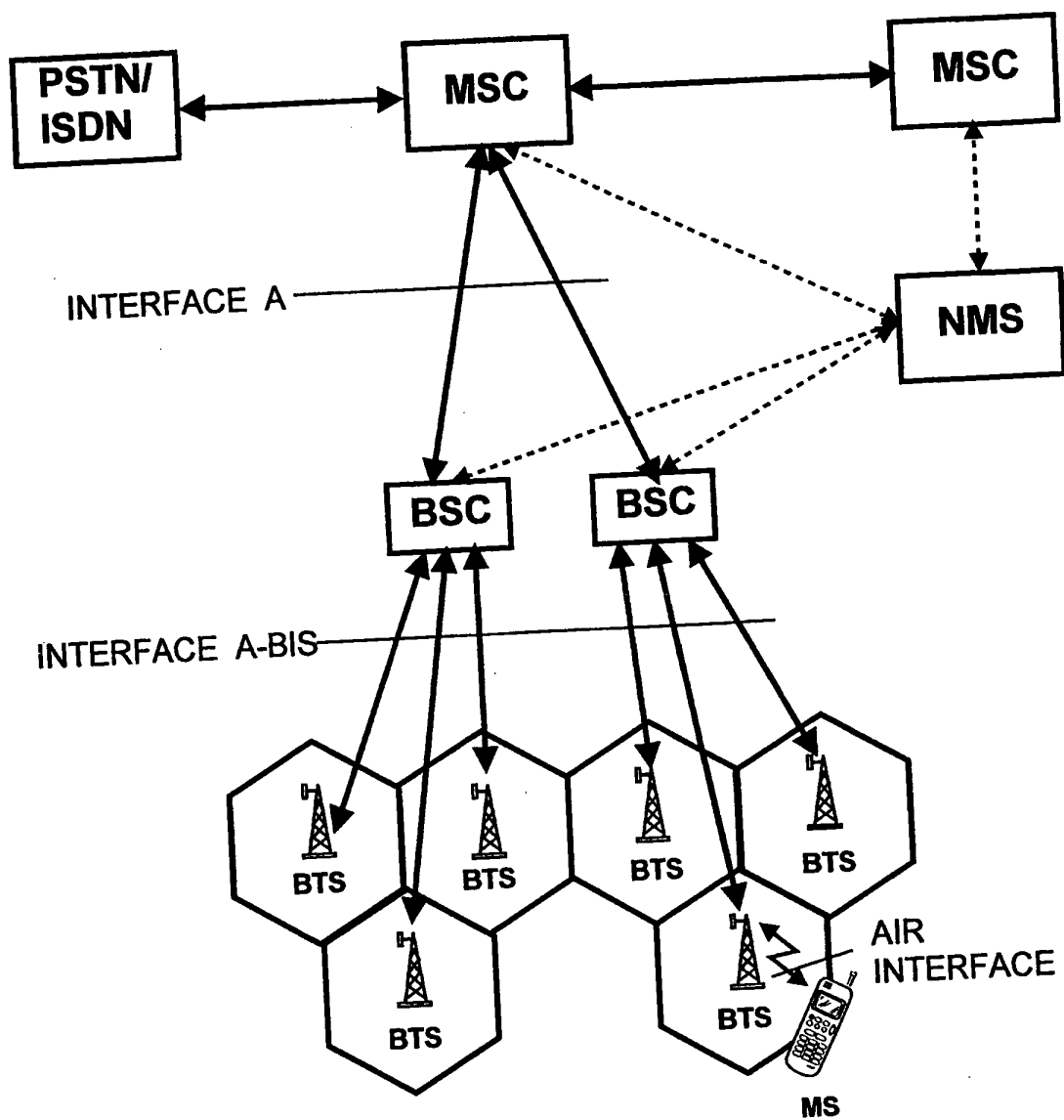


FIG. 1.

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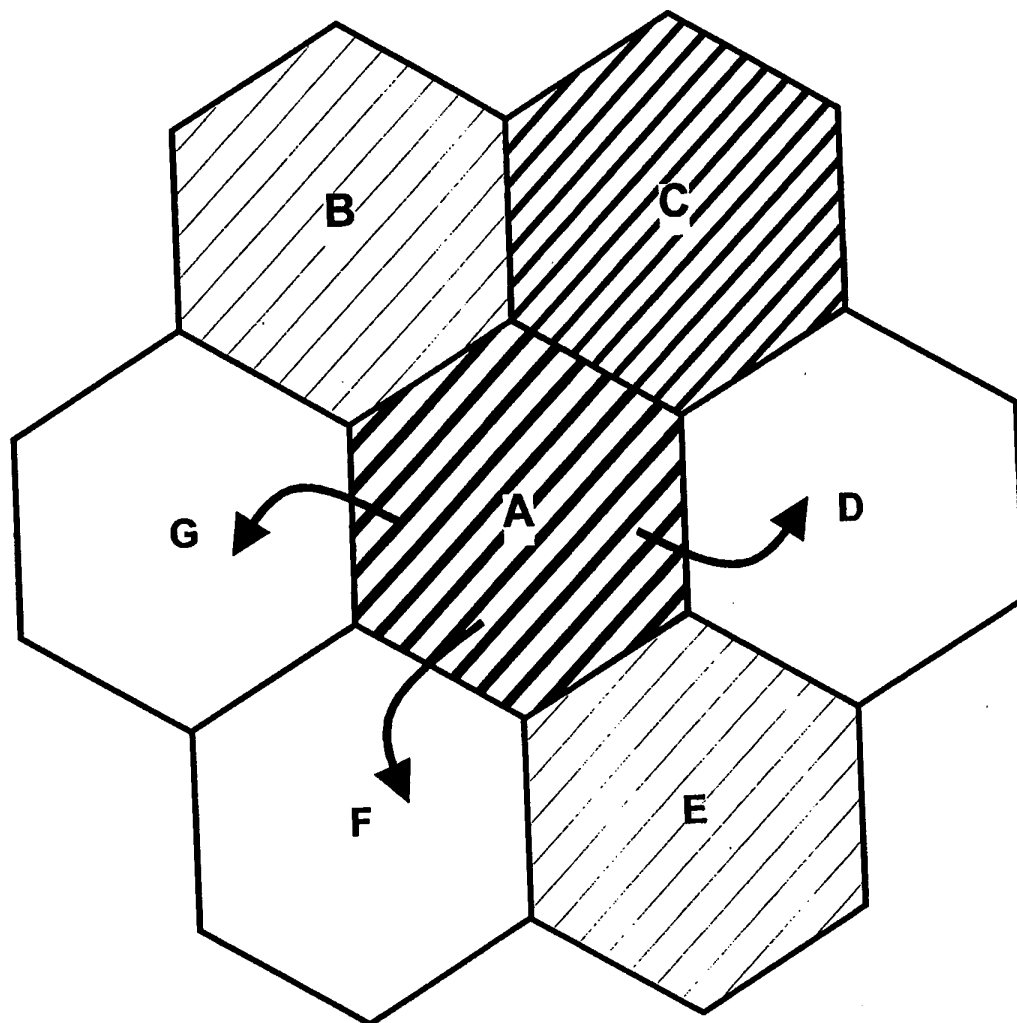


FIG. 2.

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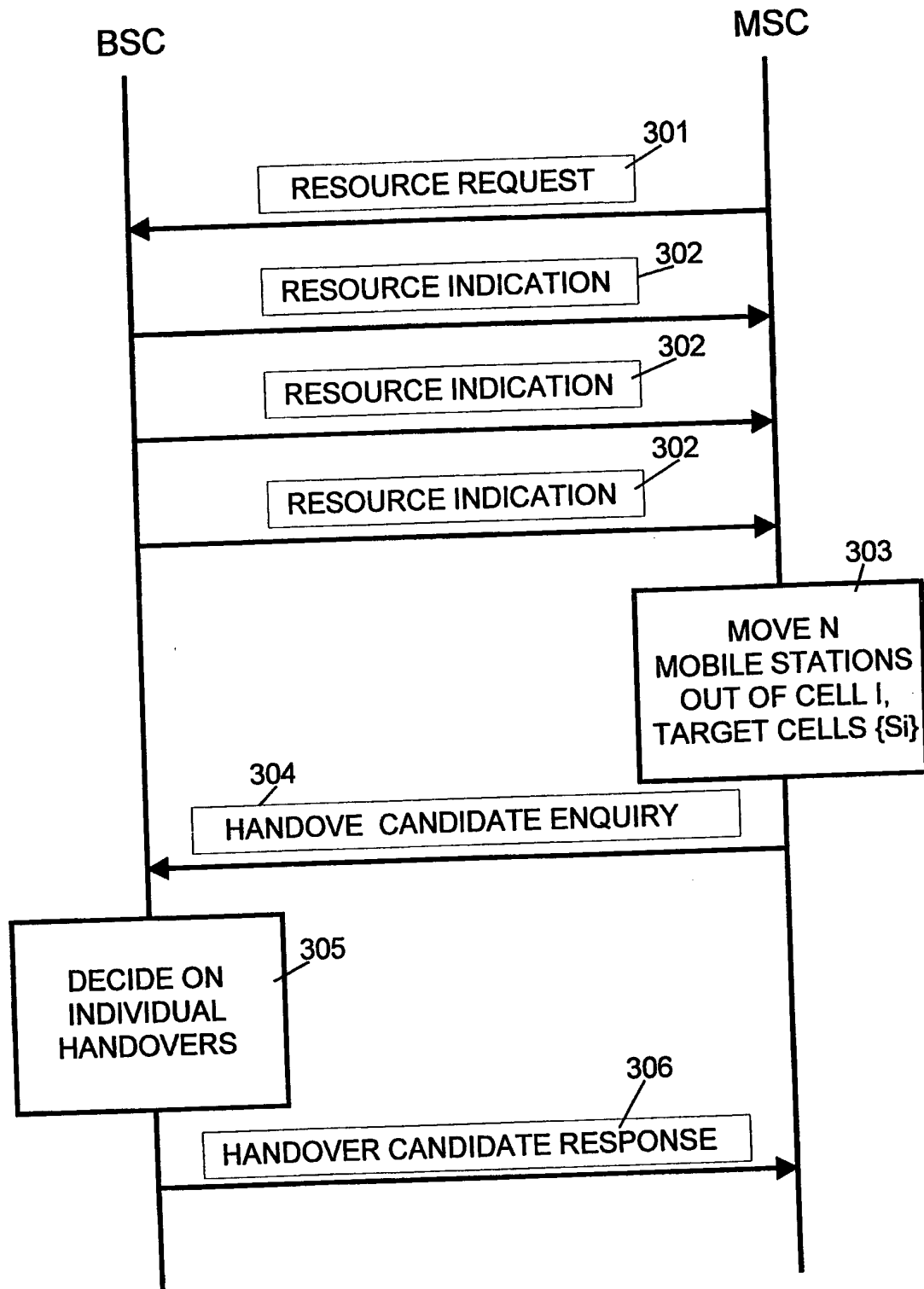


FIG. 3.

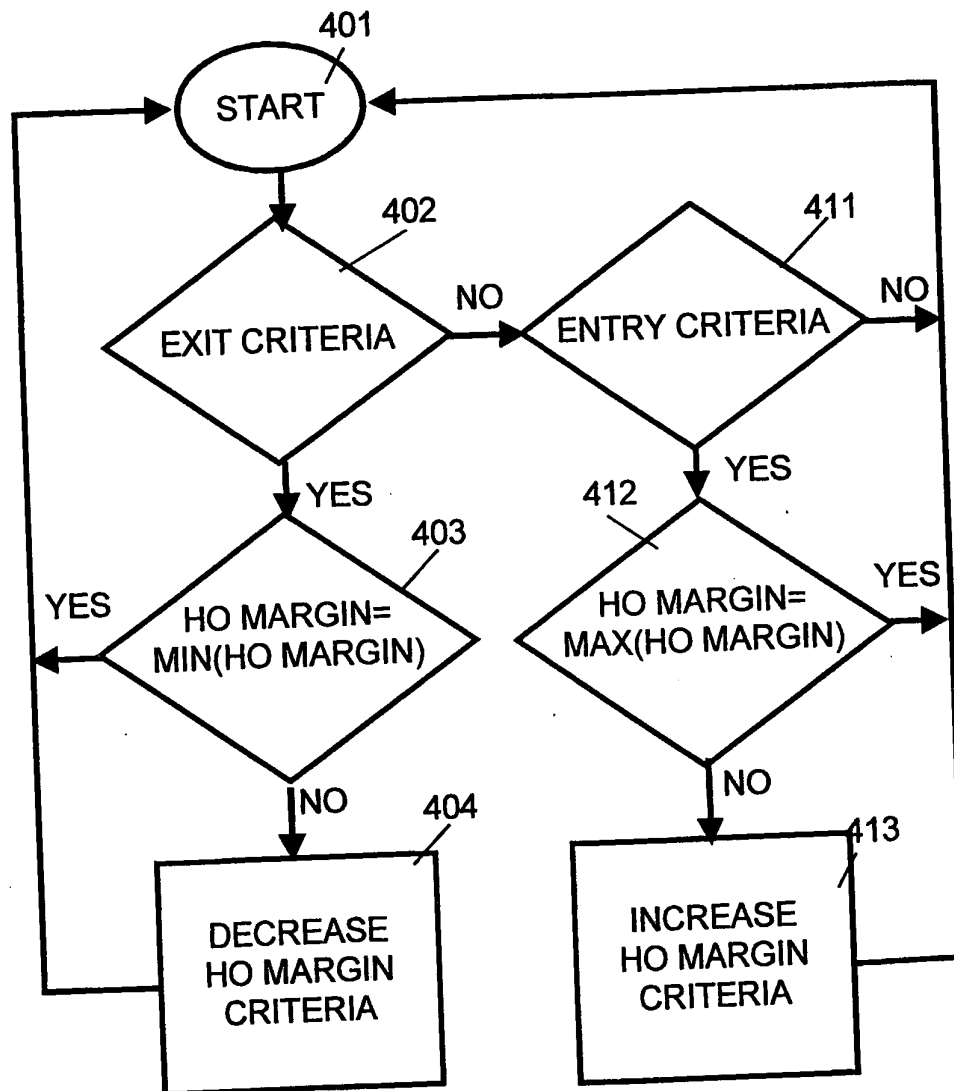


FIG. 4.

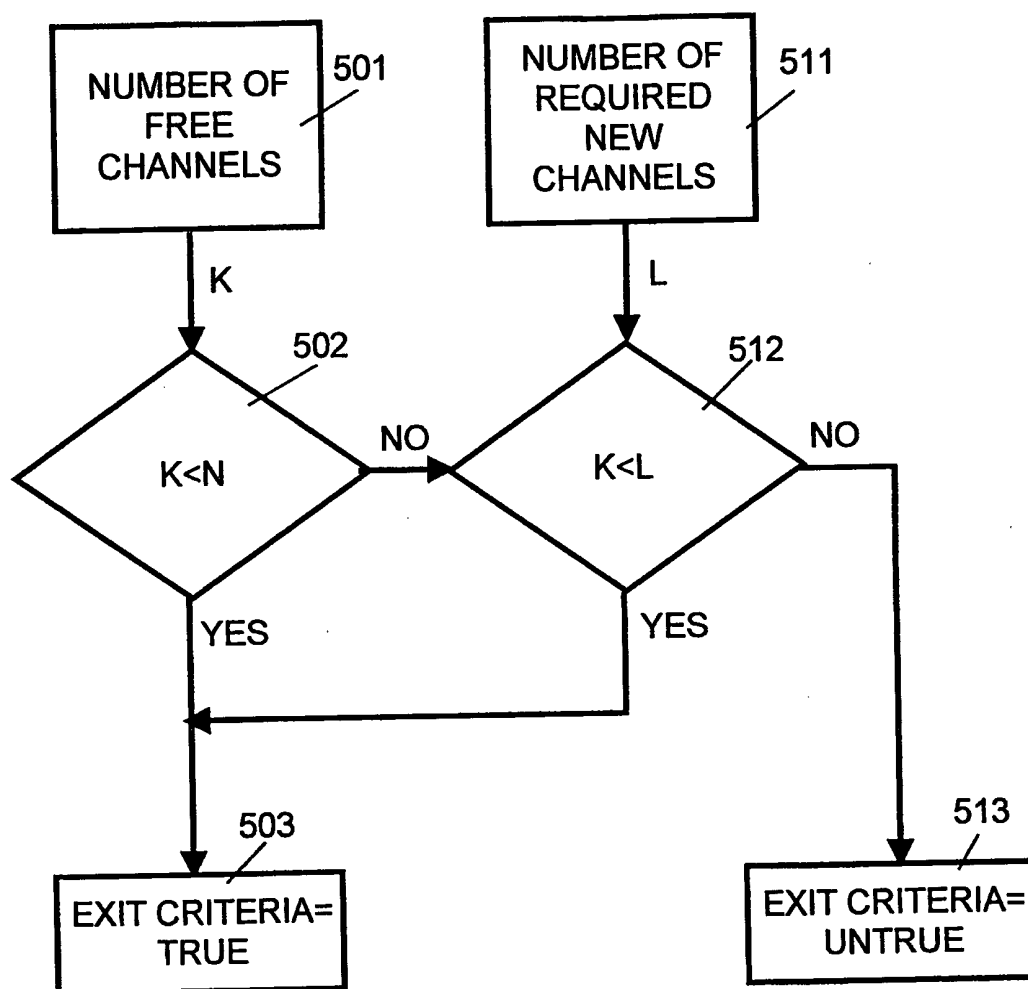


FIG. 5.

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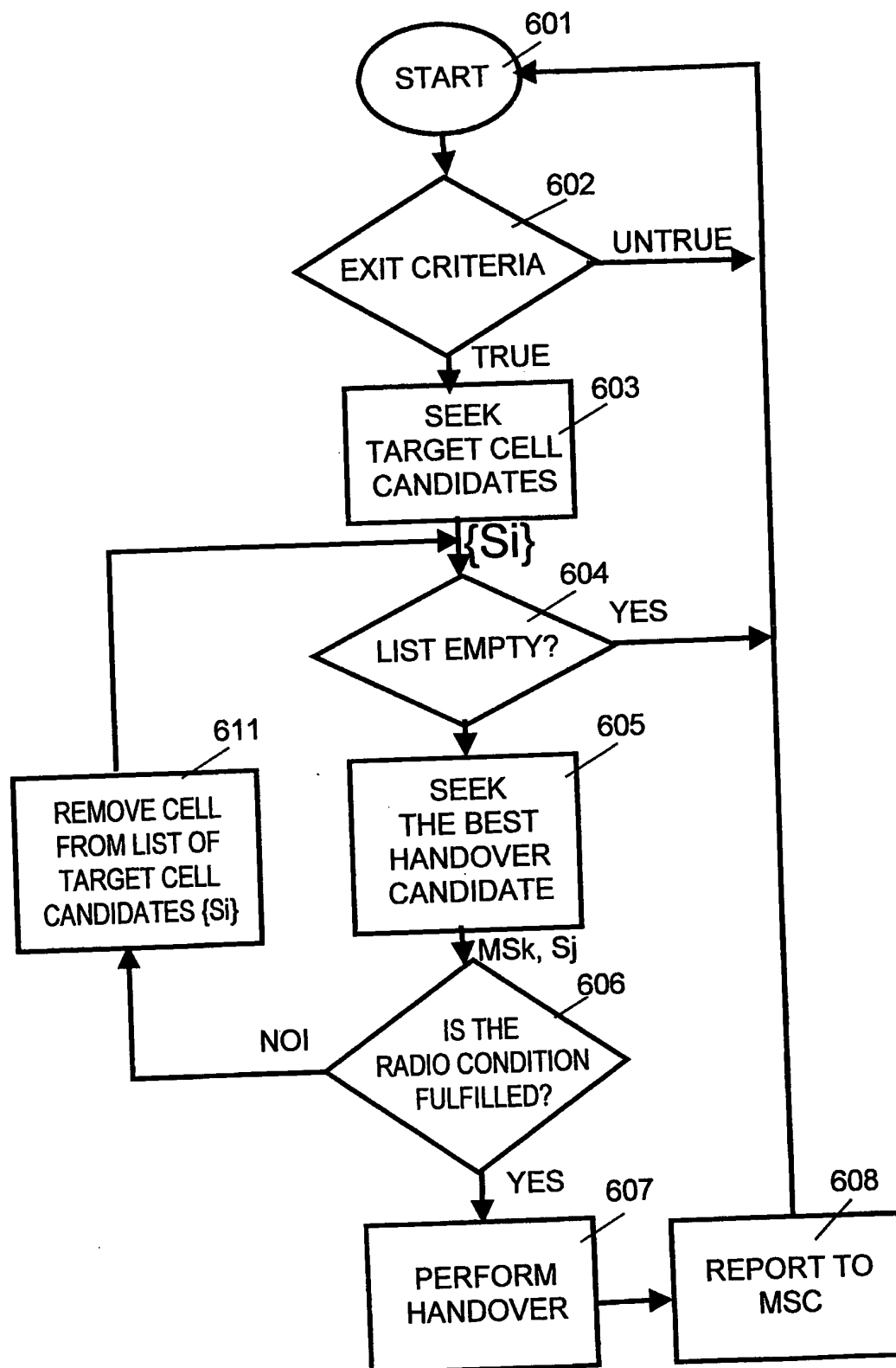


FIG. 6.

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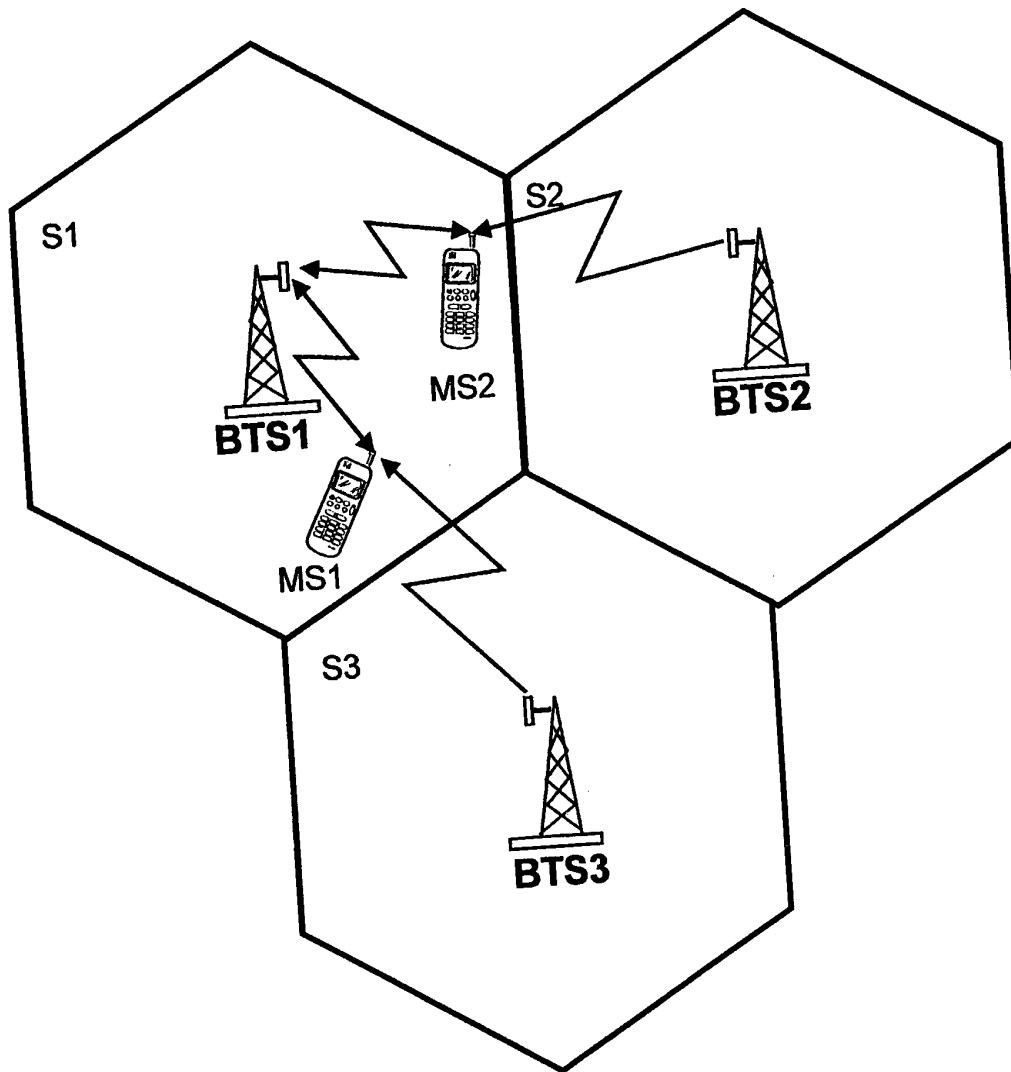


FIG. 7.

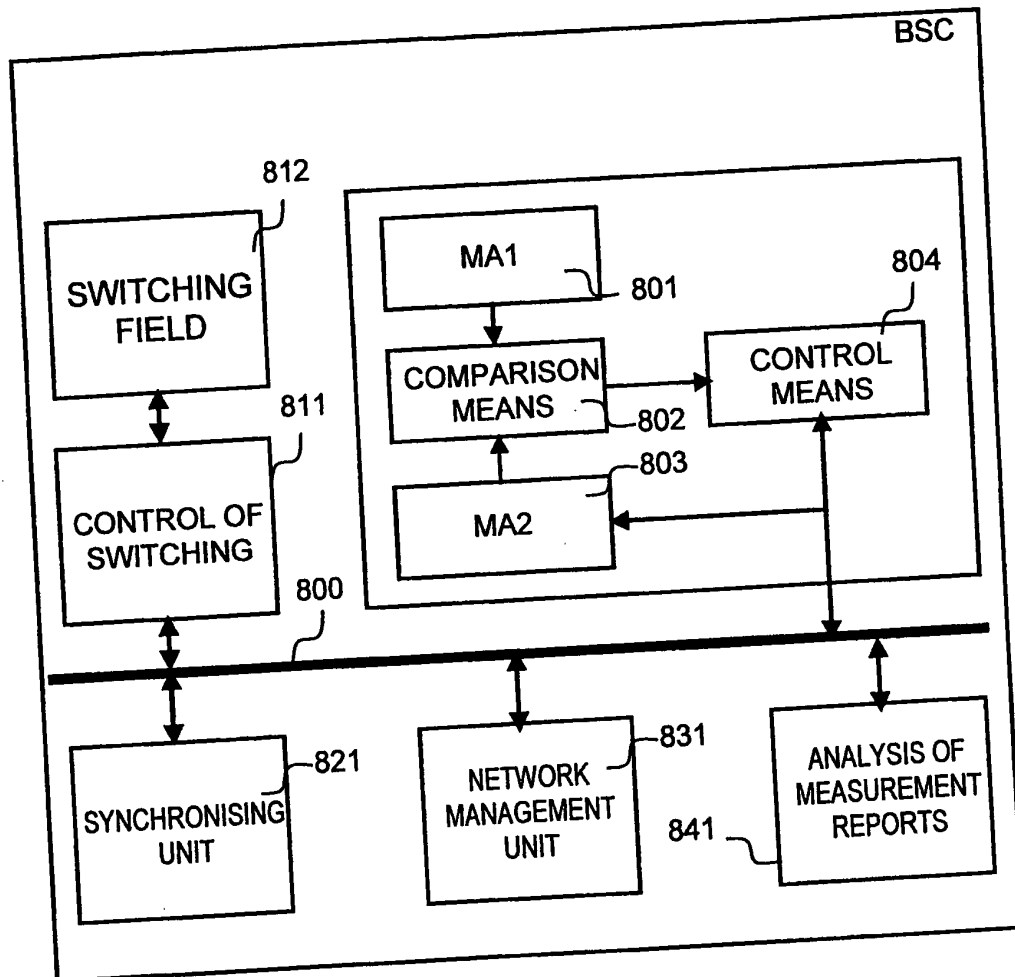


FIG. 8.